Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 98 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1793. [Whole No. 420.]

LAWS OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

AN ACT providing an annual allowance for the Education of Hugh Mercer.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the annual allowance to be made for the education of Hugh Mercer, son of the late General Mercer, pursuant to the resolution of the former Congress of the date of the eighth of April one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, shall be four hundred dollars from the time for which he has been last paid until his education shall be finished, or he shall arrive at the age of twenty one years. And that the Comptroller of the Treasury be authorized to revise and settle the account of the said Hugh Mercer for his pension to the present time; the balance of which, as also the annual allowances aforesaid, as they shall become due, shall be paid to his guardian at the treasury.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN LANGDON, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*
APPROVED MARCH 2, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

AN ACT making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned, to be paid out of any monies, which shall come into the Treasury of the United States, to the end of the present year, (not proceeding from the duties on imports and tonnage) and not heretofore appropriated, and out of the surplus of any of the duties of impost and tonnage, which may accrue, during the present year, the sum of fifty-nine thousand one hundred and seven dollars, and forty one cents:

For purchasing two lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, and for erecting other buildings, and purchasing sundry materials and necessaries for the use of the mint, twelve thousand and seventy nine dollars, and seventy eight cents:—for the salaries of the officers of the mint, from the first day of July to the thirty first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, two thousand six hundred and ninety four dollars, and eighty-eight cents: for the salary of the following officers of the mint, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three; the director two thousand dollars;—the assayer fifteen hundred dollars; the chief coiner, fifteen hundred dollars;—the engraver, twelve hundred dollars;—the treasurer, twelve hundred dollars;—three clerks, five hundred dollars each, fifteen hundred dollars:—for defraying the expenses of workmen, for the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, a sum not exceeding two thousand six hundred dollars:—for defraying the expenses of bringing to the seat of government, the votes of the electors in the several States for President and Vice-President, a sum not exceeding one thousand four hundred and ninety nine dollars:—for discharging the claim of Return Jonathan Meigs and the legal representatives of Christopher Green, the sum of four hundred dollars:—for the pay, subsistence and forage due to Winthrop Sargent, as adjutant general to the troops late under the command of General St. Clair, five hundred and sixty nine dollars, and forty five cents:—for paying Dunlap and Claypoole, for printing performed under the direction of a committee of the United States, four hundred and twenty dollars:—for defraying certain extra-expences of the door-keeper of the House of Representatives, and for clerk-hire, and allowance for witnesses attending the late committee appointed to enquire into the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair, four hundred dollars:—for paying the principal clerk to the Secretary of the Senate, for his services, from the first of July to the fourth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, one hundred and twenty seven days, at three dollars per day, three hundred and eighty one dollars:—for paying the same clerk for his services, for six months, over and above his former allowance, five hundred and forty seven dollars and fifty cents:—for six months additional pay to the engrossing clerk, three hundred and sixty five dollars:—for extra-services of the door-keeper, during the present session, ninety one dollars and fifty cents;—for defraying the expense attending the stating and printing the public accounts, in pursuance of the order of the House of Representatives, of the thirtieth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars:—for paying the account of the trustees of Wilmington public grammar-school and academy, two thousand five hundred and fifty three dollars, and sixty four cents:—to make good so much deficient in the appropriation of the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, for defraying the expenses of lighthouses, beacons, buoys and public piers, a sum not exceeding nine hundred and fifty five dollars and sixty six cents:—for building a lighthouse on Montok point, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars:—for completing the lighthouse on Bald-head, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, two thousand dollars:—for the salaries of clerks not exceeding three, to be employed in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, fifteen hundred dollars:—for defraying the expense of books and printing, incident to the acts for recording the registering of ships or vessels, and enrolling and licensing vessels employed in the coasting trade, three hundred and fifty dollars.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN LANGDON, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*
APPROVED, MARCH 2, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

AN ACT to repeal part of a resolution of Congress of the twenty-ninth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, respecting the Inhabitants of Post Saint Vincents.

BE is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the resolution of Congress of the twenty ninth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, as requires the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers at Post Saint Vincents to pay for the survey of the several tracts, which they rightfully claimed, and which had been allotted to them, according to the laws and usages of the government, under which they had settled, be, and hereby is repealed: And that such surveys thereof, as may have been made, be paid for by the United States, not exceeding the rates hitherto established by Congress for making surveys.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED FEBRUARY 21, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, *Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.*

WHEREAS the President of the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the latest Arrivals.

CALCUTTA, (East-Indies) Aug. 3.

ON Tuesday the Governor General had his first levee; as might be expected, it was both numerous and splendid, each person anxious to evince his respect and esteem for the noble Lord.

His Lordship appeared in high health and spirits, and every one shared the conciliating and polished manners, which he extends in his own good stile of affability.

The future levees will be held at the Government House, on Tuesdays, as formerly.

MADRAS, September 8.

Tippoo is said to be imitating the policy of Joseph II. in blowing up and destroying all his fortifications throughout his still extensive territory, except those of Seringapatam.

A liberal subscription was opened at Calcutta, soon after the news of the peace, to present Lord Cornwallis with a diamond star, George, loop, &c. but no sooner was his Lordship acquainted with it, than he declined this honor, and put a stop to a scheme which had been a favorite object with the settlement.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.

The following trait of humanity does great honor to the merchants of this city; as there exists a Royal ordonance, published in 1788, authorising the tradesmen to take the children of Jews apprentices, several merchants have opened a subscription for raising a fund, the interest of which is to be applied to the purpose of paying their apprentice fees, and giving premiums to such young men as behave well during their apprenticeship. Five hundred six dollars were subscribed in one day to this benevolent institution.

HELVOETSLUYS, March 17.

Capt. A. Ball, of the Cleopatra frigate, has just landed with Commissary Brook Watson. Lord Charles Fitzroy, of the first Regiment of Guards, and Bentinck, of the Navy, came over passengers in her.

PARIS, March 11.

Our fleet in the Mediterranean has been so much shattered by the storms it encountered, that the ships which composed it are returned to Toulon without having in any degree accomplished the object of their voyage.

MARCH 18.

The last dispaches from general Dumourier are of the utmost importance. A very serious action took place on the 13th between Brussels and Louvain, the details of which will probably be laid before the convention to-morrow. Yesterday a bill was distributed and posted up in different parts of Paris, stating, that the deputies of the national convention and the whole municipality ought to be massacred, and that it is absolutely necessary that France should have a king. Intelligence from the interior parts of the country, prove that there is great commotion among the people throughout every part of the republic. The most serious disturbances have been at Montargis. The dearness of bread and the law for recruiting, were the pretences for this commotion.—Manuel, who resigned his seat in the convention, when sentence was about to be passed on Louis XVI. has unfortunately fallen a victim to it. This was the place where he was born, and he had retired to it disgusted with the violent proceedings in the convention. The mob wished to oblige him to enrol his name as a volunteer. He refused, and pleaded the law which exempts persons above the age of forty. The misguided rabble, incensed at this refusal, stabbed him in a number of places, and he expired amidst the most cruel treatment. The prisoners of the temple, support, with the greatest constancy and perfect resignation, all the evils of their captivity. Notwithstanding the fog, and a humid atmosphere, they walked this morning upon the platform of the tower. They supported themselves upon the battlements, and fixed their eyes upon the amazing height of their situation, the afflicting image of their former grandeur. Maria Antoniette took the Dauphin in her arms, and made him view the precipice quite close to it. The son of Egalite has set out for the army of the Var; and both he and his father have quarrelled with Dumourier.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MARCH 9.

The first object that struck the Convention this day, with some degree of surprize, was to observe, that the tribunes were filled with men only.—There was not a single woman. On enquiry, it was found, that the men had prevented the women from entering the hall.

[One half of the auditors had generally been women.]

The commissioners deputed the preceding day to the sections, gave an account of their mission, and the disposition in which they found the people.

The report of the public danger having every where gone before them, they found all the city inflamed with ardor and zeal to defend their country. A new army is going to issue out of Paris; new victories are about to signalize the infant republic.

Some sections have expressed their anxiety to the commissioners, respecting the public tranquility during the absence of the troops on the frontiers; and fearing that some counter revolutionists might again conspire against the republic, required that a Revolutionary Tribunal should be formed.

On the report which the commissioners made of their demand, the convention decreed, that there shall be established an extraordinary tribunal, to judge without appeal, and without having recourse to the tribunal of Cassation, all conspirators and counter-revolutionists.

The mayor at the head of the council general of the commune of Paris, appeared at the bar, and confirmed the report made by the commissioners, of the general devotion of the sections to the public cause.

Chaumet added, that some sections were ready to set out, in a whole body; and he required that a war tax should be imposed upon the rich, in order that an immediate equipment might be effected, of the citizens who were going to set out for the armies.

Thuriot also proposed a war tax, that would fall only upon the rich, which was decreed accordingly.

Danton, after declaiming against the avarice of usurers, and inhumanity of creditors, moved that all prisoners confined for debt, should be set at liberty, in order that they might march to the assistance of their brethren—Decreed.

EVENING SITTING.

A number of deputations were received from the sections; some of whom demanded a revolutionary tribunal, to be especially charged with the trial of the general officers who were absent from their posts at Aix-la-Chapelle.

By Lord Auckland's diſpatches, it appears that the French on the 18th, attacked the Auſtrians at Nerwind, near Thirlemont. That they were repulſed in the centre, and on the right. That they made ſome impreſſion on the left wing in the afternoon, when Gen. Clairfayt bro't into action 12,000 horſe, who decided the victory. The French for ſome time made good their retreat, but being at length broke, the Auſtrian cavalry made dreadful havoc amongſt them, and killed between ſix and ſeven thouſand.—They continued the ſlaughter until the approach of night, when the courier was diſpatched with the above news, who reports that the French had loſt 34 pieces of cannon.

The expreſs ſent to Carlton-houſe is ſimilar to the above, except that the loſs of the French is ſtated at 2000 men, and 32 pieces of cannon.

Letters from Bruſſels ſtate, that Dumourier attacked the combined army at 7 o'clock in the morning, between Tirlemont and St. Tron. the battle was fought with various ſucceſs till the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops ſurmounted every obſtacle.—Valence at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy ſo furiouſly, that it was ſoon broke, and gave way in every direction. The purſuit was vigorous for ſome time, and great carnage enſued. At that moment when the combined army was threatened with a compleat defeat, Gen. Clairfayt flanked the purſuers with an immenſe body of horſe, and as they had puſhed forwards beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left expoſed to the ſuperior power of the cavalry. Gen. Valence alternately retreated, and advanced till he was killed by a muſket ball. The conteſt was obſtinately maintained, until it was put an end to by the darkneſs of the night, and both ſides claimed the victory.

It appears by diſpatches which government have received this morning, by way of Fluſhing, that the victory on the 18th was only a prelude to ſtill greater ſucceſs.

On Friday laſt, the 22d inſt. the Auſtrians in ſpite of every manœuvre of the French to avoid the conflict, forced them to a general action. The battle was bloody, but the ſucceſs of the Auſtrians was deciſive—they gained a compleat victory; and to uſe the words of a private letter, the French were, literally, cut to pieces.

The action took place near Louvain.—According to the government diſpatches, the French loſt 17,000 men, in killed, wounded, and priſoners. Among the latter is Gen. Valence. Other accounts ſtate, that Gen. Dumourier only eſcaped the ſame fate, by ſtriking off the arm of an Auſtrian ſoldier who laid hold of him.

DOVER, March 25.

This morning a boat arrived expreſs from Oſtend, which brought an account of a deciſive action having happened between the Auſtrians and the French, near St. Tron, in which the latter have been totally defeated, with the loſs of 40,000 men, and 30 or 40 pieces of artillery; that Dumourier was wounded; and that the French are retiring from the Netherlands with the utmoſt precipitation.

All the veſſels at Oſtend are ordered to proceed to Dunkirk, and our cruiſers are now beating to windward, to endeavour to intercept them.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Birmingham Packet, Simmons, Briſtol
Vulcan, Muir, St. Marks
Brig Theodoſius, Lake, St. Thomas
Lady Walterſtorff, Beaks, Liſbon
Induſtry, Hall, Guadaloupe
Amiable, Huſton, Cape-Francois

THE Captain and Paſſengers of the Brig Little Sarah, captured by the Frigate l'Embuſcade, requeſt that Captain BOMPARD, and his Officers, will accept of their beſt thanks for the polite and civil treatment they experienced while they were priſoners on board the Frigate.

JOSEPH LOWREY,
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND,
KENETH M'LEAN,
CHARLES M'LEOD.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1793.

Philadelphia, May 8.

Further accounts by the Engliſh papers ſtate—That the Duke of Brunſwick has ſo violent a relapſe of his late diſorder that his life is deſpaired of. On the firſt March the Prince de Cobourg took the command of the Auſtrians under General Clairfait and forced the French lines—on the 2d he drove the French from Aix-la-Chapelle and Maeſtricht—on the 3d he went to Maeſtricht in perſon and reinforced that Garriſon with 1,600 men—on the 5th and 6th he detached a German corps to attack Ruremonde—this body in conjunction with the troops under Prince Frederick of Brunſwick took that place—the French at the ſame time evacuated Fort St. Michael oppoſite Venlo—which they had bombarded many days without effect.—The Prince de Cobourg alſo detached a body of troops under the Arch Duke Charles of Auſtria, to diſpoſſeſs the French of Tongres, in which he ſucceeded.—The French alſo evacuated St. Tron. Liege was taken by the Auſtrians the 5th. Roberſpierre, Lacroix and Danton, complained of treachery in the affair of Aix-la-Chapelle—and on a motion made by them the Convention decreed that Generals Stengel and Lanoue ſhould be brought to the bar and their papers ſealed up. Thirlemont, Gertruydenberg, Klundert, Williamſtadt, Doevern, Bruſſels, and Sardinia, it is ſaid, have been evacuated and deſerted by the French—Breda, by the laſt accounts was ſtill in their hands, to which they were making additional fortifications. A letter from Bruſſels, dated 7th March, publiſhed in a French paper ſays,—"after raiſing the ſiege of Maeſtricht, the French formed a body of 50,000 men, and thereby put an effectual ſtop to the progreſs of the Prince de Cobourg's army." A letter from the French Commiſſioners, in Belgium, was read in the National Convention on the 11th March, which ſays, "Our ſucceſſes in Holland are encreaſed, and the city of Amſterdam is ready to open her gates to the French army.—The moſt ſpirited exertions were making at the above period, in Paris, to reinforce the army—in every ſection ſubſcriptions were opened, and thoſe who could not ſerve their country in perſon, depoſited on its altars a part of their wealth,—the National Convention conduct with a firmneſs and intrepidity which impreſſes the minds of all with the dignity of the revolution." The French Ambaſſador left Madrid the 18th February—a fleet was equipping by the Swedes at Carlſcroon, the deſtination of which is not announced. A Jubilee was to be celebrated in Sweden in commemoration of the introduction of the Chriſtian Religion into that country—this jubilee was to be held at Upſal in March laſt. A Ruſſian fleet is to be ſhortly ſent into the northern ſeas. Reports of conſpiracies againſt the government of Sweden prevail at Stockholm—other accounts ſay that the lenient meaſures purſued by the regent have calmed the public mind. The laſt accounts from the East-Indies announce that Tippoo is ſo humbled that peace may be for a long time expected—he has made another payment of the Seringapatam money—and it is ſuppoſed the young hoſtages, his ſons, will ſoon be redeemed.—A great ſcarcity of proviſions prevails in many parts of India. The late ſucceſſes of the combined armies againſt France appear to have excited great agitations in Paris.—M. Petion was inſulted by the populace—and M. Marat conducted home in triumph.—M. Egalite and his ſon the General it is ſaid have both quarreled with M. Dumourier—the ſame accounts further ſay that there is a great commotion among the people throughout every part of the republic; theſe are imputed to various cauſes, the principal appears to be the ſcarcity and high prices of proviſions. In Paris, during the month of January laſt, there were no leſs than one hundred and fifty-five divorces; the marriages at the ſame time were two hundred and thirty-ſix only, and the greater part of theſe reſulted from the divorces themſelves.

An unprecedented attachment has been made by the king's attorney general of the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, ſtanding in the bank of England in the name of Meſſrs. Bordieu and Chollet.

The avowed pretext is, that they ſuſpect this ſum to belong to the government of France, and they have filed a bill in chancery to make the Engliſh houſe anſwer to interrogatories, upon oath, whether this ſum is or is not the property of the republic.

They juſtify the attachment by ſaying—The French ſeized on Engliſh ſhips—they retaliate by ſeizing on French money—and the queſtion will be brought to iſſue by this means between the two countries. It will be tried before an Engliſh jury.

The ſociety of United Iriſhmen have entered into very ſpirited reſolutions on the tranſaction relating to the confinement of the Hon. Simon Butler, and Oliver Bond.

Twenty-eight French privateers have been taken and carried into England. The Roman Catholic bill has paſſed the Iriſh Parliament—there was a majority of 40 in the Houſe of Lords in favor of extending the elective Franchize to that denomination.

The Queen of Spain has made an offer of all her jewels to aſſiſt in carrying on the war; the dukes of Alva and Medina, and the Marquis de St. Cruz, have offered to raiſe and maintain 400 men each during the war; the Gremios of Madrid, have offered to garriſon and defend the court and royal reſidencies. The governor had adopted a new and better mode than formerly uſed, of enliſting volunteers to complete the army, of whom 6000 had been collected in the neighbourhood of Madrid on the 9th of Feb.

The Queen of France it is ſaid, is to be tried by the new revolutionary tribunal. Baron Trenck is arrived at Havre-de-Grace. The late failures in England are ſtated to amount to twelve millions ſterling. A general amneſty in favor of the Belgians has been publiſhed by the Emperor of Germany, even Vandernoot and Van Eupen are not excluded from the benefits of it. The Ganges Eaſt-India man, ſuppoſed to have been run aſhore near Port L'Orient is arrived at Falmouth. The republic of Venice have acknowledged the French republic, and declared a neutrality on their part in the preſent war.

By arrivals at Boſton the 28th ult. foreign intelligence is received to the 27th March—this, in reſpect to the French and Auſtrian armies, is ſimilar to the European accounts under the London head in this day's paper, which were received at New-York. The Boſton papers further ſtate, that neither Klundert nor the banks of the Moerdyk were abandoned by the French on the 23d of March—that in the general action on the 18th of March, the French loſt 2,200 men, and the Auſtrians 1,200; that the former fought with great bravery, diſputed every inch of the ground, and took their former ſtation in their ſtrong entrenchments on their Iron Mountain, where the Auſtrians were preparing to attack them. That the ſecond Prince of the Houſe of Orange, with a body of troops, had marched to block up Breda. That new troubles had ariſen in Lyons, whence the Municipality had endeavored to drive the Marſeillois.—That Antwerp is reported to have been evacuated by the French. That the Corſican troops were the cauſe of the failure of the Sardinian expedition; inſtead of firing at the enemy, they fired at the French; and that it is expected Corſica will be ſoon a Britiſh colony. That the French emigrants in Spain and Portugal have been incorporated in the army and navy. That the Empreſs of Ruſſia has annulled the treaty of commerce with France, and directed that no commodities of any kind ſhall be imported from, or exported into that country. That the Spaniards had taken two French Eaſt-Indiamen. That the National Convention have decreed, in conſequence of the internal commotions, that inſurgents taken with arms in their hands, ſhall be put to death within 24 hours; and that thoſe taken without arms ſhall be carried before the criminal tribunal, and put to death within 24 hours after their condemnation.

It is too obvious to eſcape notice, that the accounts of the ſeveral actions between the French and the combined armies, are confuſed and contradictory—the loſs of the French in the affair of the 18th March, is ſtated at 2300, 2200, 7000, &c. &c.—time alone will determine the truth.

As to the important battle of the 22d of March, the accounts are involved in great uncertainty—if not palpable, contradictions—the reports are of a winged deſcription—and rumor appears to be double-tongued on the occaſion—from 7 to 40,000 are ſaid to have been ſlain of the French—while other accounts ſtate the loſs on both ſides at 20,000.

It is ſaid that three privateers, under French colours, have been fitted out at Charleſton, S. C. They are ſmall veſſels, and carry ſix guns each.

It is reported that the Britiſh merchants in Charleſton, have ſent to Jamaica for a convoy.

The ſnow George and Peggy, Capt. Belding, captured by the frigate l'Embuſcade, is arrived at New-York.

The brig Morning Star, and cargo, prize to the l'Embuſcade, have been ſold at auction in Charleſton, by virtue of a decree paſſed by M. Mangourit, Conſul of France to the States of North-Carolina and Georgia.

From the general complexion of public affairs in England, Scotland and Ireland, as delineated in letters publiſhed in this country, it appears that thoſe kingdoms are by no means in a ſtate of internal peace and tranquility.

The manufacturers are in many places thrown out of employ in conſequence of the war, and the numerous bankruptcies which have taken place.

A ſpirit of ſuſpicion, jealouſy and intolerance, in regard to the diſcuſſion of political ſubjects, appears to actuate the government, in conſequence of which vexations proſecutions are inſtituted, and numbers of individuals have been ſeverely fined, and laid under heavy bonds, and committed to priſon—while others have been outlawed—That theſe things will end in trouble, it does not require the ſpirit of prophecy to determine.

A letrer from Havre of March 9, quotes the following prices of American produce: Tobacco, 80 liv. per ql.—Rice, 70 liv. per ql. Exchange on London, 15 ⅓.

The ſhip Birmingham Packet, Captain Leeſon Simmonds, arrived at Marcus-Hook laſt Sunday morning, from Briſtol, which ſhe left the 25th March. In this veſſel came paſſengers, Phineas Bond, Eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul-General for the middle and ſouthern States of America—Mr. William Todd, of this city, Mr. Groomſbridge and lady, Mrs. and Miſs Cotrell, Mr. Kite, Mr. Croſs and family, Mr. Croſs, jun and family, Mr. Lucy, Mr. Savage, Mr. Singer, and Mr. Neet.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable Houſe in London, dated 11th March, to a merchant in this city.

"American ſtock has undergone a moſt ſerious change for the worſe; 3 per cents are now at 40 50, and 6 per cents 88 to 90, and even at theſe prices, ruinous as they are, the ſellers are much more numerous than the buyers—The principal cauſe of this ſudden depreciation in your funds, is the number of failures which have lately taken place here of houſes who were large holders of ſtock, and of courſe what they held came pouring into the market."

The brig Joſeph, Capt. Diſſmore, arrived at Boſton the 27th ult. in 35 days from Cadiz—Capt. Diſſmore informs, that two French Indiamen who had put into Cadiz, were detained—they were ſuppoſed to be worth 4,000,000 of livres—That the crews were committed to priſon, and it was ſuppoſed the ſhips would be condemned as legal prizes. Four days before Capt. Diſſmore arrived, he ſpoke with a Schooner from Virginia, Smith, maſter, 14 days out, bound to Boſton, which had on the night of the 21ſt ult been run foul of by a ſhip that carried away her bowſprit and damaged her bows.

Accounts from various parts of the ſouthern and weſtern frontiers, inform of depredations and murders committed by the Indians—A letter from Col. A. Lewis, dated April 9th, to his excellency Gov. Lee, of Virginia, mentions that ſeventeen perſons were lately killed on the frontiers of that ſtate—Several others were killed on the Kentucky road, and a conſiderable number of horſes ſtolen.

The Knoxville Gazette, of April 6, ſays, the Chickaſaws have unanimouſly determined for war againſt the Creeks

M. Geneſt and his ſuite left Charleſton the 18th ult. on his way to the ſeat of the General Government.

By an arrival at Charleſton from Cape Francois, intelligence was received that tranquility is reſtored in Hiſpaniola—the blacks have been compleatly quelled.

An account of the Kings, Princes, and States engaged againſt the Republic of France, viz.

The King of Great-Britain; the Empreſs of Ruſſia; the Emperor of Germany, as King of Hungary and Bohemia; the Archduke of Auſtria, Brabant, &c. &c. the Electors of Metz, Treves, and Hanover individually; the King of Spain; the King of Sardinia; the King of Pruſſia; the States General of Holland, &c. the Republic of Hamburgh; the Republic of Lubec; the Republic of Bremen; the Prince Biſhop of Liege: the Duke of Deux Ponts; the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel; the Duke of Brunſwick Lunenberg.

A combination, which for extent of dominion, wealth and power, is without example in the annals of mankind.

The report of the American Miniſter being murdered in Paris, has been contradicted by a gentleman who arrived in the ſhip Active, from Havre-de-Grace, who dined with him ſubſequently to the time mentioned in the Engliſh prints, of his death.

Accounts from Montreal of the 15th April, ſay that the mutineers of the 7th regiment, againſt their Colonel, Prince Edward, had been tried, and ſeveral found guilty—one of them was ſentenced to be ſhot, and ſeveral to be whipped from four to ſeven hundred laſhes.

Informations, *ex officio*, are filed by the Attorney-General of Ireland againſt ſeven Printers, and a conſiderable number of other perſons, for libels and ſeditious publications.

By the laſt accounts from Paris, it appears that attempts to diſturb the tranquility of that city had been partially ſucceſsful. Inſurrections on account of the apparent ſcarcity of bread, and high prices of other neceſſaries of life, had taken place, and ſhops, ſtores, &c. of the grocers, had been entered by large bodies of men and women, and the owners of the property compelled to ſell at ſuch prices as their viſitors thought proper to dictate. A plan for ſhutting the barriers had been in agitation, and a new maſſacre appeared to be pending—but the Convention fruſtrated the deſign; and vigorous exertions were made by the Communes and the Commandant of the National Guard, to reſtore order and tranquility. Notwithſtanding theſe agitations, the recruiting of the army goes on with vigour; and the contingent of Paris, more than 12,000 men, is ſaid to be already compleat.

Marat's preſs, it is ſaid, is ſeized; and a decree of the Convention prohibits its members from taking any part in the editing of newſpapers.

Letters by the Active, Blair, from Havre-de-Grace, ſay, that a doubt does not exiſt of the Faench being able to eſtabliſh their independence, notwithſtanding their numerous enemies.

There is a report, that three Britiſh ſhips of war, and ſeveral merchantmen have been captured by the French, and ſent into Port-au-Prince.

Paſſengers in the ſhip Pigou.

The Rev. Dr. Duche, his lady and 2 daughters; James Marſhall, Eſq. of Virginia; Caleb Weſt; Mr. Richards, of this city; the Viſcount Noailles; M. Tallon, the Abbe Cap; Dr. Myerſbach; Mr. Brown; Mr. Cox; M. Lietz; and Mr. Jones. The above, with the ſteerage paſſengers, amount to 68.

One of the French paſſengers drowned at Lewiſtown, we are credibly informed, was the Secretary of Citizen Geneſt, the Ambaſſador from the French National Convention to the United States of America. *Mail.*

The PATRIOTIC FRENCH SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND EQUALITY, lately formed in this city, have advertized the public, that they have depoſited in the hands of Citizen PHILIP FRENEAU, No. 209, Market-ſtreet, a Subſcription-book, ſigned by the Preſident and Secretary, in which is to be entered the free gift of every perſon who wiſhes to ſubſcribe for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum to purchaſe flour and other proviſions, to be offered as a donation, and ſent to the Republic of France, purſuant to a reſolution of the Society of the 30th ult.

At a ſtated meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, on the 19th ult. the following Gentlemen were elected Members, viz.

WILLIAM WARING, of Philadelphia,
THOMAS LEE SHIPPEN, ditto.
JOHN REINHOLD FOSTER, J. U. D.

Certified from the Minutes,
SAM. MAGAW, Secretary.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	16/6
3 per Cents,	9/4
Deferred,	10/
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	6 per cent. prem

A letter addreſſed to the Preſident, informed him that 200 perſons had gone to the Printing Office of Gorſas, and deſtroyed his preſſes. On the propoſition of Lacroix, the convention decreed, that the Mayor of Paris ſhould give an account of what paſſed at the houſe of Gorſas.

MARCH 10.

Letter from the Commiſſioners in Belgium. "Douay, March 8.

"We ſend you three diſpatches from Gen. Dumourier. By a letter from Gen. Miranda, we have received the diſagreeable intelligence that Liege is occupied by the Auſtrians. It appears happily, by the ſame letter, that our troops rallied and are in a good ſituation. Gen. Dumourier, in his letters, conſoles us for the check experienced at Aix-la-Chapelle, which rendered the raiſing the ſiege of Maeſtricht neceſſary. "Unleſs the people abſolutely loſe their ſenſes," ſays he, "I cannot ſee how 25 or 30,000 men can venture to paſs the Meuſe before more than 50,000 united, who for ſome days paſt have had no other object than to defend that paſſage. I am here engaged in two ſieges; ſhould they be prolonged, I ſhall not perſiſt. I ſhall myſelf join the army, and bring with me a reinforcement of more 20,000 men. What has happened ſhould give us no uneaſineſs, provided we confine ourſelves for two weeks to a regular defenſive ſyſtem, which we ſhall ſoon change into a terrible offenſive one."

Roberſpierre, Lacroix and Danton, complained of the treachery of the Generals in the affair of Aix la-Chapelle; and on a motion made by them, the Convention decreed that generals Stengel and Lanoue ſhould be brought to the bar to give an account of their conduct, and that their papers ſhould be ſealed up.

The Marine Miniſter informed the Convention that the United States of America in fraternal affection towards the French Republic, had celebrated her victories by repeated feſtivities.

The Convention decreed, that the volunteers of the departments who had come to Paris, ſhould retire to their reſpective municipalities, and wait there till they might be called out for military ſervice like other citizens.

On a report of the Colonial Committee, the Convention decreed, that the French Colonies are in a ſtate of War, and that the civil and military officers ſhould concert with the National Commiſſioners, and obey their orders; that the regiment of the Cape ſhould be brought back to France, and reſume its rank in the line; and that the free men and natives of the country ſhould form themſelves into legions and free companies.

Lafource requeſted a modification of the decree, for inflicting capital puniſhments on emigrants who return to France. He ſaid, that a young girl 14 years of age, had been ſent to Paris by her parents who were emigrants; and that according to law, ſhe was liable to loſe her head on the ſcaffold. He moved, therefore, that this barbarous law in regard to children, ſhould be applicable only to thoſe who were above the age of twenty-one.

Thuriot propoſed to ſuppreſs the puniſhment of death in regard to female children only, but after a long debate the Convention decreed, that no change ſhould be made in the law paſſed againſt emigrants, as far as it concerned male children; and that in regard to females, the puniſhment ſhould for the firſt offence, be changed into tranſportation from the territories of the Republic.

APRIL 19.

INTERNAL COMMOTIONS.

Letter from the Adminiſtrators of Mayenne and Loire.

Angers, March 17, 1790.

Repreſentatives,

THE Department of Mayenne Loire is in great diſtreſs, but it has not loſt courage.—The diſtrict of St. Florent experienced the firſt ſhock: it has been entirely deſtroyed.—The treaſury has been plundered, and the Patriots have been either maſſacred or expelled by a band of inſurgents.

Various bodies of theſe banditti are diſperſed in different quarters. During the time that St: Florent was ravaged, one proceeded to the town of Chenille, which ſoon experienced the like fate.—Cholet, the chief place of the diſtrict, being rich by its manufactures and commerce, attracted the attention of theſe plunderers, and notwithſtanding the reſiſtance it made, it was obliged to ſurrender.

Yeſterday, at noon, an engagement took place, which was ſtill fatal to the patriots. The inſurgents are now proceeding to Saumur, an important city, the poſſeſſion of which will render them maſters of the whole country. The counter-revolutioniſts have all white cockades. They demand a king, and that the emigrants ſhall be recalled. The adminiſtrative bodies have ſecured 200 of them, and in order to intimidate theſe villains, they think it neceſſary that the law proceedings ſhould be ſhortened.

MARCH 20.

The official account of the attempt made to maſſacre MANUEL was read. By this account it appeared that he had received ſixty wounds.

Letter from Gen. Dumourier.

Tirelemont, March 16.

"*Citizen Miniſter,*

"I announce to you with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that the check at Aix la-Chapelle, as far as it concerns the honor of the French arms, has been repaired this day, in the moſt brilliant manner. Yeſterday the Auſtrians attacked and took Tirelemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being ſuſceptible of any defence, and being before the van guard, poſted on the five heights of Complicht. Marſhal Lamarche defended himſelf with a courage and ſkill which ſaved the French army, by giving different diviſions time to march to his aſſiſtance. A miſtake in the execution of orders might have carried alarm to Bruſſels, and even to Paris, becauſe ſome bodies, in place of repairing to their place of deſtination, fell back, which might have made the evil to be believed much greater than it was.

"This morning I attacked Tirelemont on the right and left with a part of the army, as the reſt could not come up. Gen. Valence commanded the attack on the right, Miranda that on the left, and Egalite that on the center. We carried the town by main force, and went beyond it in purſuing the enemy, who, in their turn, attacked us with much boldneſs in the villages of Goideſenhovere and Hawtemowder. The army not only defended themſelves with the greateſt firmneſs, but they attacked with ſucceſs in their turn, and night only put an end to the combat, which continued without intermiſſion from yeſterday noon, till 7 o'clock this evening.

"All the bodies of the army diſplayed the greateſt courage. The enemy alſo diſplayed much ſkill in their manœuvres, and on that account I conſider this affair as very deciſive for opinion. Several parties of the army were deprived, by their diſtance, of the honor of having a ſhare in it. I am perſuaded that the Prince de Cobourg will entertain eſteem for the army of the Republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for to-morrow. I ſhall only tell you that the 8th regiment of infantry repulsed with their bayonets, a charge by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

BELFAST, March 13.

At a meeting of the Diſſenting Miniſters of Belfaſt, held on the 11th day of March, 1793, it was agreed that the following declaration be publiſhed, and a copy of it tranſmitted to the Lord Chancellor.

"Having ſeen in the reports of the Lords' Committees, dated 7th of March, 1793, the following words, viz. prayers have been offered up at Belfaſt, from the pulpit, for the ſucceſs of their arms, "meaning the arms of the French, in the preſence of military aſſociations, which have been newly levied and arrayed in that town."—We whoſe names are hereunto annexed, ſtated Miniſters of diſtinct Proteſtant Diſſenting Congregations in the town of Belfaſt, do hereby ſolemnly declare, each of us for himſelf, that the information given to their Lordſhips of the committee, upon this ſubject is, as far as concerns us, totally groundleſs."

—Signed by *James Bryſon, P. Vance, William Bruce, DD.*

"Since the French declaration of war againſt Great-Britain and Ireland was known here, I did not pray for the ſucceſs of their arms;" I do not recollect that I ever uſed the words: I am certain that I never prayed for ſucceſs to the French arms before any military aſſociations."—Signed by *S. Kelburn.*

LONDON, March 13.

The butchers of Vienna ordered an ox of ſilver to be caſt, of about half a foot high, which they filled with ducats, and ſent to the Emperor as a patriotic donation.

The Duke of Penthievre died on the fourth of this month, of a dropſy in the cheſt, at his eſtate of Vernon. Two days before this event, his daughter, who had been ſome time ſoliciting a judgment of ſeparation of property from her huſband, M. Egalite, gained her cauſe, ſo that ſhe alone will poſſeſs the immenſe property of the Duke.

The Syren frigate, which had a ſhare in the glory of the late defeat of the French, arrived yeſterday from Helvoet.

MARCH 23.

We now ſee the French driven from Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Thirlemont, Ruremonde, Gertruydenberg, Maeſtricht, Klundert, Williamſtadt, Doevern, Sardinia, &c. Even the ſtrong caſtle of Konigſtein could not withſtand the continued efforts of Pruſſian valour; and the deſperate reſiſtance of the emigrants at Maeſtricht, with the ſteady oppoſition of the Dutch at Williamſtadt, have given a check to the Gallic ardour, which they will ſcarce be able to recover this campaign. For Dumourier, Cuſtine, Miranda and the other heroes of the French army, we ſhall now hear of the prince of Saxe Cobourg, Clairfait, prince of Heſſe, the prince of Brunſwick, prince of Orange, &c. To this ſad reverſe in the ſtate of the French affairs, it will not be arrogance to ſay, that the timely arrival of the Britiſh forces has greatly contributed. Their unexpected appearance on the Dutch coaſt, gave freſh ſtrength to Batavian valour; and though it cannot be ſaid that they have hitherto been engaged in real action, yet their preſence has not been a little ſerviceable to the Dutch, by inſpiring them with new courage; and by taking the defence of Dort, and other places into their hands, left the Dutch at leiſure to attend to more diſtant quarters, where the forces of the enemy ſeemed to threaten the firſt attacks. As to our ſeamen, never happier than when in action, the fine tough old fellow, who commanded at Williamſtadt, will acknowledge the ſervices received from them.—Their activity in the gunboats gave the firſt repulſe to the French before that town, and by obliging Dumourier to change his poſition, may be ſaid, in a great meaſure to have ſaved the place. The Hollanders who know this will doubtleſs be ready to reward it, and be no leſs thankful for the countenaunce given them by our ſoldiery, who will be as forward to fight for them, if an opportunity ſhould offer.

THURSDAY, March 28.

This morning government received diſpatches from Lord Auckland, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Hague. The diſpatches are dated on Tueſday laſt, and are entirely ſilent reſpecting the action reported to have taken place on the 22d inſt. On the contrary they ſtate, that Dumourier was in full force between Louvain and Bruſſels—but that the French have entirely evacuated Oſtend, proceeding by water on their way to Dunkirk.

A letter received by a reſpectable houſe houſe in the city, from a correſpondent at Oſtend, ſtates—that a counter-revolution has been effected at Paris. The particulars of which are ſaid to be, that the people diſſatisfied with the conduct of the Convention, and diſcouraged by the late ill ſucceſs of their arms, had releaſed the royal priſoners, diſſolved the convention, proclaimed the Dauphin King, appointed the Queen Regent of the kingdom, till Monſieur ſhall have time to arrive.—The letter adds, that upwards of 30,000 people loſt their lives upon this occaſion. 'Till the mail or ſome further accounts arrive, it will be impoſſible to determine the degree of credit due to this intelligence.

An expreſs from Margate, has this morning brought the lateſt intelligence which has been received reſpecting the operations of the French in the neighborhood of Oſtend—we lay this letter before our readers without comment.

MARGATE, March 27.

By an expreſs arrived this morning from Oſtend, we learn that Oſtend is evacuated.

The maſter of the boat adds, that the Auſtrians were at Bruges, yeſterday, and expected to be at Oſtend this day.

That the French had ſent a number of ſailors from Dunkirk, in order to get out ſhips from the harbour, but they were obliged to make the beſt of their back without ſucceſs.

He further ſays, that Dumourier is wounded and a priſoner at Bruſſels; and that there has been a very great ſlaughter among the French, for the Auſtrians gave no quarter.

N.B. The expreſs left Oſtend this morning about 1 o'clock.

The French gen. Dampiere, who was taken priſoner near Henry Chapelle, died of his wounds on the 7th of March.

The late failures in London and other commercial towns in England, are computed at *twelve millions of pounds ſterling.*

The following is a ſtatement of the French fleet at ſea, viz. Le Republican of 110 guns, L'Achille 74, Le Tourville 74, L'Experiment 40, La Thetis, La Concorde, La Surveillante, and La Reunion frigates, with two other of leſſer force, making in all ten ſail.

From the London Gazette, March 26.

HAGUE, March 22.

Intelligence has been received here of a victory obtained by the Prince de Saxe Cobourg over the French at Neerlander, near Tirlemont, which was preceded by a long and ſharp action.

On the 15th inſt. the advanced poſts of the Imperial army had been beat back from Tirlemont, which was re-taken by the enemy: On the 16th, M. Dumourier attempted to paſs the left wing of the Imperial army: On the 17th, there was a change of poſition, and a briſk cannonade: On the 18th, at 7 in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked the centre of the Imperial army, but was repulſed: he was likewiſe repulſed by the Imperial right wing; but about 3 in the afternoon, M. Dumourier's right wing penetrated thro' the Imperial left wing, whoſe cavalry was prevented from manœuvring, the ground being interſected by ditches. The corps of reſerve, commanded by M. Clairfayt, then decided the victory. The French retired in good order until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the Imperial cavalry put them to the rout.

The number killed and wounded is variouſly reported—It is ſaid that the French have loſt 53 pieces of cannon.

PORTSMOUTH, March 24.

Admiral Gardiner's fleet ſailed laſt night with a leading wind down the channel.

LONDON, March 26.

All the accounts by the Dutch mail of yeſterday, agree in ſtating, that the conflict between the Auſtrians and French, on the 18th, was obſtinate and bloody; and that great bravery and military ſkill were manifeſted by both armies.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 7.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Ashes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	137	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	80	85
——Coniac	90	100
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.		2 27
Ditto, pilot		3 67
Ditto, small water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	12	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.	12	13
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boston, per barrel		12
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Fresh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	10	12
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		47
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		12
——Dipped		11
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	13
Chocolate	18	20
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.		17
Coffee pr. lb.	15	17
Coal pr. bushel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Russia, pr. piece		13 15
——Ravens		10 67
Dutch sail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		48
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxseed pr. bush.	90	c
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6
——Common,		5 67
——Bur middlings, best		4 47
——Meal, Indian		3 13
——ditto Rye,		3 33
——Ship-stuff pr. cwt.		1 40
Fustic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. case,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	86	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginseng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	1 7	1 27
——Rye		60
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		60
——Barley	1	1 3
——— Best shelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per bush.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		27
Hogshead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 53
——Carolina	1	1 20
Irons, sad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		84
——Pig		24
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		101 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, soal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		90
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		8
——second quality	6	4
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Mast spars ditto	33	
Molasses pr. gall.	44	47
Mustard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.		66
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr case		2 50
——Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. cask,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 00
——American ditto bot. inch.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		14
——Lower county		13
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. bushel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		38
Pimento		19
Raisins, best, pr. keg		6 83
Ditto pr. jar		2 33
Ditto pr. box		2 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3
Rosin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 12
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		61
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Sassafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——English, blistered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	29	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Castile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,		28
——Boston, No. I. ditto		30
——— No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, single refined		24
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,	11	12
——Muscovado, pr. cwt.	13	15
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		37
Salt, Allum pr. bushel		33
——Liverpool		33
——Cadiz		25
——Lisbon		27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		18 67
Ditto Live Oak,		21 33
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogshead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	30
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fishers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Musk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2 33
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.		4 33
——————inferior		3 33
——————old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eastern-shore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——————old,		3 33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyson skin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigrease pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varnish, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Lisbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		50
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
—— Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 sterl.	459
——— at 60 days	456
——— at 90 days	454
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	37
——— 90 days,	35

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

DEPARTMENT *of* STATE, *to wit.*

NOTICE is hereby given to persons interested in the property or the proceedings of CLAUDIUS PAUL RAGUETT, a citizen of Pennsylvania, lately deceased, at Bourdeaux, in France, that on application at the Office of the Secretary of State, they may receive information relative thereto, as transmitted by Mr. FENWICK, Consul for the United States at Bourdeaux.

GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. Chief Clerk.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1793. 3t

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, *Esquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1 Cash Prize		25,000
1 ditto		20,000
1 ditto		15,000
1 ditto		10,000
2 ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000	10,000
20 ditto	500	10,000
100 ditto	100	10,000
200 ditto	50	10,000
400 ditto	25	10,000
1,000 ditto	20	20,000
15,000 ditto	10	150,000
16,737 Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263 Blanks		
50,000		

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par:* In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West* & Co. Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

Just published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, No. 41, *South Second-Street,*

A CASE,

Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is discussed the Question,

WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?

Price Half a Dollar.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and Co.*

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. epiaw

An Ordinance for securing the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subscriptions to the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures.

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore arisen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the instalments, agreeably to the terms of the subscriptions. And whereas the Legislature at their last sessions, passed a supplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the said doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to pass any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the said subscriptions.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures*, That if any subscriber or his assign, shall neglect to pay the second payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, either to the cashier of the United States Bank Office of Discount and Deposit, at New-York, the cashier of the Bank of New-York, the cashier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, of John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next: That then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make their payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever hereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the third payment of his, her or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that case all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, on or before the thirteenth day of July next, that then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

Passed at New-Ark, 20th February, 1793.

(Countersigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of specie which may be paid on the respective payments of every original share, by such Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of said shares in specie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

	Dols. Cts.
On the 13th of April, 1793, with interest from 13th July, 1792,	7 63
On the 13th of May, 1793, with interest from 13th January, 1793,	7 86
On the 13th of July, 1793,	8 09

Stockholders in the said Society are hereby notified, that I, the subscriber, am duly authorized to make the requisite indorsements upon the certificates of shares which they may respectively hold, and that books of transfer are opened at my office, in Front-street, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW.

February 21, 1793. 1awt3M.

POST-ROAD

TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Troga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Troga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Post-Office, April 6, 1793.

☞ *Wanted to compleat files of this Gazette numbers* 79 *and* 80—*Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of those numbers.*